

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 15.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1855.

Whole No. 119

Our neighbors in Norfolk certainly feel deeply in regard to the measures that have been adopted to cut them off from all communication with the surrounding country, as also to close every outlet of escape against those desirous to flee from the pestilence. The following editorial, which we take from the Argus of Thursday last, appears to be a pretty fair indication of the general feeling upon the subject. The little town of Weldon seems to be the peculiar mark of ridicule and bitterness; and Lord knows, the danger of any body flying from any place to take up his abode at Weldon is too remote to call for the interposition of any prohibitory regulations:

We cannot kiss the hand that smites us.

We hear of recommendations in sundry places that have established quarantine against us, to make collections for the purpose of raising a fund to send to Norfolk for the relief of the sick and suffering, or the burial of the dead, among us.

Now, we take the liberty of saying, on behalf of our people, that we do not believe such a proceeding would be at all acceptable to them. We have been treated with an inhospitality heretofore unknown in Virginia, in having almost every outlet from the place barricaded against us. Our citizens who have gone to other retreats for safety, (though free from disease themselves,) have been in many instances inhumanly thrust back upon our borders. Our soldiers have been ordered to arm against the diseased and the afflicted. Our legitimate trade has been rudely interdicted. Our supplies of things even needful for our daily uses have been recklessly stopped. The mandates of Christianity have been suspended by a sort of general outside consent—and we have been penned up, for aught that our neighbors (with a few splendid exceptions) have manifested, to die and rot!

We have thus received an affliction that money cannot cure. Though the pill is a bitter one, we prefer to take it without having it gilded with Phariseism, or paper charity. We would feel that the indignity put upon us, and the tarnish upon the honor of our State would not be lessened were a million piled up to be tossed by some unqualified process, or carried by innocuous mail-bags into our midst. We have been taught that tithes of mint and anise, and cummin do not atone for the omission of the weightier matters of the law, for that mercy and love, which have been widely inculcated in the present generation, but which appear to have failed most singularly when most needed. We have been taught that the Levite, "who passed by on the other side," was a just object of severe judgment; and we blindly supposed that this case was without parallel in our own section of the country. But it seems that doctrines of this character may suit the fanatical, or the sister of charity, the anxious parent, or the poignant lover. They will do for the tongue and the pen in the day of security, but they are out of place at this time in this latitude. The yellow fever (though demonstrably not contagious) is an antidote to benevolence and religion.

Well, "The dead" can "bury their dead." We have never asked for more than common toleration, and this you have denied us. We shall, we are pretty sure, refuse your ostentatious "charity," if tendered. God has seen fit to afflict us; and his chastisement we will endeavor to bear without murmuring; but your mockery of philanthropy, your panic tempered counterfeit of doing good, your gall-and-vinegar medicaments, your fumigated mercy, we could not quietly endure! We prefer to place our hands upon our mouths, and cry "unclean unclean," in your sight.

Let us thank the Almighty Disposer of events that the wind has been tempered to our afflictions—that we have not been thrown altogether upon the discriminate compassion of our fellow men; but that although the visitation is upon us, it has not, thus far, been greater than our strength can bear!

A day or two ago a Quaker, and a hot-headed youth were quarrelling in the street. The broad brimmed friend kept his temper most equably, which seemed but to increase the anger of the other. "Fellow," said the latter, "I don't know a bigger fool than you are," finishing the expression with an oath. "Stop, friend," replied the Quaker, "Thou forgettest thyself!"

## STATE FAIR.

The time for holding the State Fair, (we would remind our readers,) is rapidly approaching. We trust the number of persons who have already made up their minds to attend is more than double that of the thousands of spirited and patriotic citizens, whose agreeable and profitable meetings and greetings on the two former occasions, have sent an electric influence from centre to circumference of the State, which will never cease to exert a most salutary influence upon her greatest and highest interest; and that thousands more, yet undecided, will at once resolve to do themselves and the cause of improvement the service to be present, and, if possible, to bring with them something to contribute to the exhibition. There is not a moment to lose in making the necessary preparation. Let every one commence, forthwith, to make his arrangements, and so dispose his business before hand, as to be ready to devote a week to this highly interesting and instructive assemblage of the friends of improvement. All may thus make it to themselves the most profitable, as well as delightful, week of the year.

We address not only those who reside in the neighboring counties, at what is called convenient distances, but the people of the whole State—in the most remote counties, at the most inconvenient distances. They are all equally and deeply interested, and will be amply repaid for any and all of the patriotic sacrifices they may make to participate in this great and important movement. Every County should be represented, with specimens and samples of men, and productions of skill and industry. Their delegates should be here in great numbers, with appropriate emblems and banners, ready to take their places in the grand procession, and contribute their full share to the onward march and ultimate triumph of the pleasurable and peaceful pursuits of industry and civilization. We therefore, call upon leading men in every county, who stand before our mind's eye, whom we know to be public spirited, intelligent and influential, to see to it, that their respective counties shall be represented at the Fair. Let them remember, that the West as well as the East, that this is a GREAT STATE MEASURE. There is nothing local or sectional in it. If anything, the weaker and more remote sections are more deeply interested in its success than any others. We could easily demonstrate this, and if time and circumstances allowed, we should avail ourself of this occasion to do so; but a little reflection will convince the intelligent mind of its truth, and indicate to the patriotic his duty. The fact, that in this matter, all is to be accomplished by the voluntary action of the citizens, and that everything, in such cases, depends upon the zeal and activity of a few leading spirits, makes it imperative upon that few to come forward and exert themselves in the cause, which of all others, of a secular nature, is dearest to the masses, until the people all over the State shall be fully aroused. There are leaders in every county, who, like Roderick Dhu, in a political campaign, have only to give one sound of their whistle, and the face of the earth is immediately alive—not with "plaided warriors armed for strife"—but with excited partisans rushing to a "mass meeting." If the remark of Dean Swift—"that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, deserves more of his country and better merits the gratitude of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together"—be true, would not these chiefs be employed in a nobler work, by sounding their whistle in the cause of improvement, and summoning their followers to the State Agricultural Fair? That many of them are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, is no excuse for a neglect of this duty. It is well known that professional men have much scientific agricultural and mechanical knowledge, and when they turn their energies to it, make the best farmers; and, moreover, their interest is so interwoven with manual labor pursuits, and the prosperity of these pursuits are so indispensably necessary to the existence and support of civil government and society, it becomes the duty of good citizens of all professions to take an active part in all measures intended for their advancement.

Before we close, a word to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County. They have a peculiar part to perform in the great work before us, and THE STATE EXPECTS THEM TO DO THEIR DUTY. They not only labor under heavy responsibilities, but have a deep interest in the success of the Fair and the permanent location of the Fair Grounds at the Seat of Government. Let all, therefore, set about to do their best to make the Fair attractive and agreeable. First, let all prepare something to carry to the Fair; secondly, let all become members of the State Society; and, thirdly, let all be liberal and zealous in manifesting their interest in this great State enterprise. Let the citizens of Raleigh make it known beforehand, that their cousins, friends and acquaintances from the country will all be welcome visitors during the Fair—that the string of their latch will be ever outside of the door, and the latch ready to fly up at the call of visiting strangers from whatever quarter. Let the people of all Wake County open their doors, and invite the whole State. The hospitality will be appreciated and reciprocated. Nothing will be lost—much may be gained—an inexpressible amount of happiness and pleasure at least.

## From the Arator.

It will doubtless be a source of devout thankfulness on the part of the Patrons of Davidson College and the friends of Education generally, to know that the prospects of this Institution for the future are bright and flattering indeed.

## DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The late meeting of the Trustees on the 7th and 8th inst., was a meeting of great harmony, and will tell upon the rapid growth and prosperity of the College. Aware of the very extensive institution—devoted as it is, to the cause of sound learning conducted upon christian principles, and feeling assured that the community who had mourned over her low estate, and rallied around her, in the time of trial, would rejoice over her prospects of enlarged usefulness, the Board have ordered this brief abstract of the proceedings of their late meeting to be published to the world.

The last Will and Testament of Mr. Maxwell Chambers was read in the hearing of the Board, from which it appears that he has made Davidson College the Residuary Legatee, by which this Institution receives a large part of his fortune. In addition to this, he has bequeathed a separate fund for the endowment of a new Professorship.

The will having been read, the Board of Trustees united in solemn prayer to Almighty God, returning thanks to him who has the hearts of all men in his hand, and the treasures of the world at his disposal, for putting it into the heart of his venerable servant to bless our College with so munificent a bequest.

A Committee was also appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and feelings of the Board upon this subject. Their report was unanimously adopted and is as follows:

Resolved, That this Board will ever cherish with grateful veneration the memory of Maxwell Chambers as a munificent benefactor of Davidson College.

Resolved, That the Trustees respond most heartily to the prayer expressed in this Remarkable Will. "That God would in his kind providence build up Davidson College and make it an ornament to the State of North Carolina and a blessing to the country."

Resolved, That the Trustees, with united, liberal and prayerful efforts, will aim at the faithful management of this responsible trust in promoting the interest of Learning and Religion.

Resolved, That the Board perpetuate his money in disposing of future Halls and Professorships.

Arrangements were made by the Trustees for the education of the sons of Rev. S. Frontis, Rev. A. Baker, Messrs, D. A. Davis, S. G. Cairns and R. V. Cowan, in the College, free of any charge, according to the provisions of Mr. Chambers' will.

The Committee which had been appointed at the meeting of the Board last spring, to take into consideration the best plan for the improvement of the College grounds, presented an able report. And the Board unanimously resolved that the general system of improvement embraced in the report, should be the plan for the future construction of College Buildings. And the Trustees would adhere to its main features and seek its completion as speedily as their resources will permit.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus for the use of the College. Letters were read from Dr. Andrews of Charlotte and Professor Brumby of Columbia, recommending their respective Cabinets of Minerals, for the use of the College. Whereupon, a committee was appointed to examine these Cabinets and to report to the Board at its next meeting.

The Trustees, being fully satisfied from their own experience, and from the example of other Colleges, that the Fall, Winter and Spring, from the bracing influence of the atmosphere upon the human system, constitute the most favorable seasons for study, have made the following change in the sessions and vacations—to take effect after the next session.

1st session to begin 3rd Monday in September and close 3rd Friday in February.

2d session to begin the Monday after the 3rd Friday in February and close 4th Monday in June. Giving thus a vacation of Ten Weeks, at that season when nature herself by relaxing the Body under continued heat, seems to demand a corresponding relaxation for the Mind.

Two new professorships were created, making now seven in all, and it was

unanimously resolved that one of these should be called the Troy professorship; to perpetuate the maiden name of Mrs. Chambers, as a token of respect for the deep and abiding interest she had manifested in the prosperity of the Institution. The other was called the Chambers Professorship, as a monument to the memory of the man whose name it bears.

The Troy Professorship embracing Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Belles Letters and Eloquence was filled by the unanimous election of Rev. A. Gilchrist of Fayetteville. He will doubtless fill the Chair with distinguished ability, and prove an acquisition to the college.

The Faculty now constituted, consists of:

1. Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., President and Chaplain, and professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and evidences of Christianity.
2. Rev. E. F. Rockwell, professor of Latin languages and literature, and modern history.
3. Maj. D. H. Hill, professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
4. Jno. A. Leland, A. M., professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
5. C. D. Fishburne, A. M., professor of Greek Languages and Literature and Ancient History.
6. Rev. A. Gilchrist, Troy Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic Belles Letters and Eloquence.
7. — Chambers, professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

A committee was appointed to nominate before the Board at its next meeting, suitable persons to fill the Chambers professorship of Chemistry.

When these facts are taken into consideration; the character of its Faculty, its remarkably healthy location, its uncommonly low expenses: the whole cost per session of 5 months, including Tuition, board, room rent, servants hire, washing, wood and lights, amounting to only \$60—it must be evident to all that Davidson College presents strong claims to the enlightened public.

The salaries of the Professors have been raised from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

The late commencement, owing probably to the continued rains, was not attended by such an overwhelming crowd as usually assemble on such occasions. But the exercises exhibited a high order of intellect and cultivation, and appeared to afford satisfaction to the entire audience.

The Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., and Col. Jno. A. Leland were according to the prescribed form, inaugurated into their respective departments.

The next session of the College commences at the usual time, the 1st Monday in October. A large accession of students is expected at the opening of the session.

From this brief abstract of the proceedings of the Board, it will be seen that the Trustees are disposed to the extent of their ability, to devise liberal things for the College. With prudent and judicious management of the abundant means with which a kind providence has enabled us to lay broad and deep the foundations of our Institution, and with the scholarship system in operation, binding a large and intelligent community to it with a threefold cord—may we not confidently expect that Davidson College shall become perennial fountain, whence shall issue many streams to make glad the city of our God. But in all our flattering prospects for the future, it becomes us to be mindful that except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman walketh but in vain. "We will therefore rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."

By order of the Trustees,

WALTER W. PHARR,

President of the Board.

## CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN THREE DAYS.

A working engineer, by the name of John Ross, residing in Montreal, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Boston, upon the subject of a recent invention of an extraordinary character. He claims to have discovered a new motive power, which will waft a ship across the Atlantic Ocean in three days; and further, if a hole were bored in the bottom, the vessel will float with equal safety and freedom. In order to complete a working model, which is wholly independent of steam, he asks the assistance of fifteen hundred dollars from some gentleman's pocket. No progress, says Mr. Ross, has been made in that direction (the sea) to keep pace with the movements over railroads on the land, but this desideratum will certainly be accomplished and demonstrated in his great discovery.

(Boston Advertiser.)

"Sal," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no bean now!" "Why so?" asked the other. "Oh, 'cause I can eat as many onions as I please."

## APPROPRIATE PRESENT.

The following is taken from the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, and may well be called an appropriate recognition of the claims of George D. Prentice, the Louisville Journal, to immortal remembrance:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1855.

Geo. D. Prentice, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been requested and instructed by the ladies of Louisville to present to you, in their name the urn which the bearer of this note will deliver to you as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of your distinguished services in behalf of the American party. They feel that the country is much indebted to you for your devotion to the great principles on which our government and party are based, viz: the burning of the churches of the imprudent Papists, the roasting, stewing, and frying alive of the vile Dutch and Irish women and infants, so victoriously triumphantly, and gloriously achieved in this city on last Monday night by men whose souls were inspired and arms nerve-d by their patriotic indignation.

This urn contains some of the trophies won by the "American" party on Monday, viz: The hearts of Dutchmen, the ashes of Irishmen, the brains of anti-American infants, and a portion of the burned flesh of Quinn (brother of the deceased Popish priest) all of whom were burned alive on Monday night, for the safety and perpetuity of our national welfare.

The offering will be the more acceptable, we are assured, when you are informed that the charred and burned particles, and the brains of infants herewith tendered, are the remains, the identical remains of the women and infants who so shamefully fired upon and killed the brave men of the great American party, who died "breathing lofty aspirations in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity."

Accept, sir, this holocaust—these remains of woman and rascally Dutch and Irish sucking infants—as a testimonial of your devotion to the protection of "American rights."

SAMUEL BLACKSMITH.

## THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Twenty-six of the thirty-one States have elected members of the new Congress. The total number of members thus far elected, exclusive of Trumbull of Illinois and Morris of Massachusetts, (who have resigned,) is 207. Of these, 79 were members of the last Congress; of which number, 42 voted for the Nebraska Bill, and 37 against it. More re-elected who voted for the bill, than who voted against it, 5. In this calculation we assume that Taylor, of Tennessee, who voted against the bill, is defeated. The States of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, are yet to elect, or to be heard from, and send 25 members. Since writing the above, we have intelligence by telegraph that Ex-Governor Bell has been elected to Congress from Texas. She sends two members.—Journal of Commerce.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.—It has become quite fashionable for dealers to paint their cards upon side-walks, fences, &c. Yesterday we were amused at the handicraft of some waggish clerk, who, finding a business card painted upon a flagstone, pencilled over it in neat black capitals.

In memory of

We saw a man beat at this game, at Coldwater, the other day. Upon the fence, near the depot, was painted, in big black letters,

Go to Markham's,

under which some rival dealer had painted

If you want to be skinned,

This beats the quack medicine man who painted up

Take Dr. Hobensack's pills and

along came a tract vender, who stuck up under it, so as to continue the sense,

Prepare to meet thy God.

A friend at our elbow suggests that he saw

in Brooklyn, the other day, a poster reading

Lecture to-night by Mr. Chapin,

under which protruded, in big red letters,

The most successful Vermifuge in the World.

Gratis advertisers may as well beware of cross readings.—Detroit Advertiser.

A lady said to a gentleman, who had accompanied her and her sister to church, "Why, it rains—send and get an umbrella."

"Why," said the beau, "you are neither sugar nor salt, rain will not hurt you."

"No," said the lady, "but we are lasses."

He sent for one immediately.

Good Luck.—"Brudder Jones, can you tell me de difference 'tween dying and distig'ing?"

"No," said the lady, "but we are lasses."

"Why, ob course I can, Samuel. When you die, you lib on noffin, and when you distig, you hab noffin to lib on."

"Well, dat's different from what I tork it was. I tork it was a race 'tween de doctor's stuff and starvation, to see which will kill fast."

## STARTLING DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Few we suppose, have ever formed an adequate idea of the fatal result to human life, even of the most successful campaigns, much less of protracted and sanguinary ones. We have all seen statements of the number of English and French troops first sent to the Crimea, and occasionally accounts of the reinforcements since sent to that fatal field; but from all these statements none of us were prepared for the startling results given by the Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligence, from which we make the following extract: War is an expensive luxury and few Nations, in modern times can indulge in it long. But see the extract:

"It was recently stated in the House of Commons that, since the commencement of the war, Great Britain had transported to and landed in the Crimea 240,000 English, Italians and Turks. Not including in this statement were the Turks from the Danube Greece, &c. Egyptians, Tunisians, Arabs, and other Moslems to nearly an equal extent, and to which are to be added 225,000 French; making an aggregate of nearly or quite 700,000 men of which, at this moment, probably not more than 250,000, certainly not exceeding 300,000, sick and well, now survive. The Allied army before Sebastopol certainly does not exceed 200,000; and to say, besides that, there are 100,000 sick, wounded, and convalescent remaining in the hospitals or who have returned home, would be a very large estimate. The Russians, too, have suffered dreadfully, but neither to the extent nor the same ratio as the Allies; for the former were always within walls, well housed, fed, and clothed; not so much exposed, nor subject to such privations and hard duty as their enemies. The British press greatly exaggerates the Russian loss, when they put it down at 300,000 men; one half of that number would be nearer the truth. On both sides, however, there is but little doubt that 500,000 lives have already been sacrificed in this uncalculated and unnecessary war, the dreadful responsibility of which must be divided between all the parties engaged in it. It is really horrible to contemplate it, and the end no one can predict. I state, on what I consider most reliable authority, that the present waste of life from all causes in the French and English troops in the Crimea is 20,000 month, besides the loss of the various divisions of the Moslem troops, which die by thousands, like dogs, without any one appearing to note or regard them."

During the past week 16,000 men have actually embarked and sailed from Marseilles and Toulon, and an equal number will follow the present week. These two large bodies of fine troops will only suffice to satisfy the insatiable maw of war for about six weeks.

In a recent letter I mentioned that the British force did not exceed 20,000 men; but this was intended to include all the non-combatants, including workmen, (natives,) other followers and hangers-on, and supernumeraries. This actual fighting strength is less than 20,000 under arms."

## TRAVEL.—The yellow fever has almost put an entire stop to travel from New York to Virginia by steamers Jamestown and Roanoke. The following is the passage list of the latter on her last trip. It exhibits a marked falling off.

For Old Point, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Roanoke—Joseph Reynolds, E. Atwood, J. J. Faril, Mrs. S. A. Tyler, M. Robinson and lady, A. Cohen, Mrs. Jno. Smith, Miss Eldridge, J. White, T. White, Barnet Loring, and 13 in the steerage.

## VIRGINIA KNOW NOTHING STATE COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In the Virginia State Council, in session in Richmond, on Monday, an informal resolution was offered by John M. Botts, embracing the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and the naturalization laws totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

MR. SNIPES' LITANY.—From doctor's pills, and western chills, and other ills, deliver us.

From want of gold, and wives that scold, and maidens old, and sharper cold, deliver us.

From stinging flies, and greenish eyes, and bakers' pies, and babies cries, a man that lies, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, fickle ties, and gaudy dyes, deliver us.

From bearded females, and strong minded women, (this don't gingle,) female lecturers, and all other masculine ladies, deliver us.

From creaking doors, a wife that snores, confounded bored, deliver us.

From choleric gripes, and Mrs. Snipes, deliver us.

From modest girls with waving curls, and teeth of pearls—Lord! I never mind.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.—A lawyer built himself an office in the form of a hexagon-six-sided. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen who were passing by; they made a full stop and viewed the building very critically.—The lawyer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them.

"What do you stand there for, like a pack of blockheads, gaping at my office; do you take it for a church?"

"Fah," answered one of them, "I was just thinking so, till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy."



## A PAINFULLY EXCITING SCENE.

A scene of the most painful and intense excitement occurred in this town on Monday morning. At the Railroad Station here, in digging the well, those engaged in the work have encountered a rock, which can only be penetrated by drilling and blasting.

On Monday morning, soon after a very heavy blast of powder in the bottom of the well, which is some forty feet deep, and before the smoke had sufficiently cleared out of the shaft, John Walton jumped into the bucket and started down; but on or before reaching the bottom, finding the sulphuric smell too strong for him, called to those above to draw him up. On arriving, perhaps half way to the top, he became too helpless to hold himself in the bucket, and fell to the bottom of the well. As quick as possible, Norman Arnold descended into the well, to save Walton; but he, too, was immediately stupified and helpless. Then, in quick succession, followed David Armfield, who shared the same fate.

And now the excitement was becoming intense and painful in the extreme. Here were three men, in the bottom of a forty-foot pit, and it filled to suffocation with smoke; the men groaning and panting for breath; the water rapidly rising upon them, and they unable and unable to raise their heads. It looked like instant death to those on the ground to venture down; the alarm was given, and many citizens of the town rushed to the spot; but what could they do? Who was to be the fourth man to make the fearful leap, and risk his own life in an effort to save that of these three men? A step that required more true courage than to fight a dozen duels.

James S. Morrison, one of the Engineers on the North Carolina Railroad, now arrived, jumped into the bucket, and was let down as fast as possible; John W. DeLancie, of this county, an experienced Scotch miner made a leap, caught the rope to which the buckets are attached, and descended the rope almost with lightning's speed.

Mr. Morrison, when drawn up in the bucket, with Mr. DeLancie and the apparently dead man, was too much exhausted to return; but Mr. DeLancie made three several trips, each time descending the rope as quick as thought. It requiring two men to place and hold in the bucket the suffocated men, David Sullivan accompanied Mr. DeLancie in his second descent; and John Letheo went down and assisted in bringing up the third man.

The three unfortunate men who were thus saved from an untimely death, were restored to consciousness during the day. Messrs. Arnold and Armfield appeared but little bruised. Mr. Walton received a severe cut on the head, which at first, it was feared, had fractured the skull, but an examination proved otherwise; he also in his fall, received other, though not dangerous bruises. And we are happy to learn that these gentlemen are all likely to recover from the injuries received.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Messrs. Morrison, DeLancie, Sullivan and Letheo, for their courageous and humane conduct on the occasion.—*Greensboro, Patriot.*

## THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

The Wheeler slave case was resumed today in the City Court. The escaped negro woman was examined. The United States officers attempted to take her, but the Judge ordered the police to protect her at the risk of their lives, and she was escorted from the court room to the carriage between files of the police, and was soon out of reach. Great excitement prevails.

## THE SATURDAY POST AND ABOLITIONISM.

The people in the South, pretty generally, have been great admirers and patrons of the (Philadelphia) Saturday Post. It was but the other day that a subscriber of ours stopped his paper to take the Post—the blessed "Post!" And at least five Southerners out of ten whom you solicit to patronize a Southern paper—perhaps published almost at their own door—will refuse you, with the consoling reply, "I take the Saturday Post."

The "Saturday Post" is a great paper—no other equal to it—in Southern estimation!—And if you want a scolding just after a word against it to a Southern lady, no matter what she thinks of the "Resolutions of '98-'99" of says about Southern rights.

But what about the "Post?" Why it is now engaged in denouncing Judge Kane of Pennsylvania for giving an opinion in the case of Passmore Williamson, adverse to this rascal's right to rob Col. John H. Wheeler of his negroes while passing through Philadelphia and set them free. After abusing the Judge for saying he knew of no law in Pennsylvania that would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property, the "Post" indignantly exclaims:

"If the people of Pennsylvania have remained in their breast a spark of that old fire which animated them when they tracked with bloody footsteps the snows of Valley Forge, they will send to the next Legislature men prepared to maintain our free institutions, and enforce the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the State."

Hear that, ye Southern patrons of the Post! Will you continue to lick the rod that smites you, or will you tell the Post to go to the devil and look to Passmore Williamson and his rascally clan for support!

This Passmore (kidnapper) Williamson we dare say, lives in gaudy style in Philadelphia. Like most of the Philadelphia pocket-book stealers, we "guess" he has a very large and fine looking house to live in, with marble floors and steps—iron portiere tipped off with silver or brass, and all that sort of a thing. Nine tenths of the magnificent build-

ings in Philadelphia are but the result of 'stealage' from Southern pocket-books. The city was founded in Quaker honesty, but built up in rascally rascality, and hence it is infested with such thieves as Passmore Williamson. This scoundrel doubtless makes his living by stealing negroes from the South, and under the pretext of running them off into 'freedom' he runs a few dollars into his pocket, and the poor negro into starvation and the most wretched slavery.

Williamson ought to be hung. And if the Philadelphians don't hang him the South ought to have self-respect enough to stop all dealings with that city.—*Milton Chronicle.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
New York, Sept. 6.—The steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at her wharf this afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of August, and therefore brings seven days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

The news is interesting, but not important. The news from the seat of war is not of the exciting character anticipated.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.  
Contrary to general expectations, the latest advices from the seat of war represent no change in the condition of affairs before Sebastopol. The bombardment was continued by the allies, but without producing any sensible effect.

The Russians continue to make sorties, which are repulsed without any serious loss. Within the last two weeks, large reinforcements have been received on both sides.

There is considerable sickness among the allied troops.

The allies appear determined to prosecute the siege with increased vigor, and assert their ability to capture Sebastopol in the course of a few weeks. The Russians are equally confident of their ability to make good their defence.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
The political intelligence is wholly of a negative character. There is no change to notice in the relations of Austria or Prussia.

It is understood that the Emperor of France will ask for another loan.

A very large space in the English journals is devoted to the details of the Queen's visit to France.

Affairs in Spain remain in a very unsettled condition.

The last *Yorkville Enquirer* gives a brief sketch of the speech of Hon. W. W. Boyce, of S. C., at Ebenezer, from which we take the following extract:

"Mr. Boyce then went into examination of the principles and machinery of the Know Nothing party, showing that its principles, in opposition to foreigners and Catholics, proposed to extend the naturalization laws, which as a remedy he thought did not reach the point vital to the South; on the contrary, the way in which the South was affected by the foreign immigration to the North was the extension of their political power by increasing their basis of representation; that every 92,000 foreigners who came to the North gave them an additional member in the House of Representatives; the influx of 4 or 50,000 foreigners per annum, to the North certainly added greatly to the strength of the Northern vote in the House of Representatives; but the Know Nothings did not propose to cut off this immigration, and were only endeavoring to disfranchise it.

He urged that the question with us was not whether Americans or Foreigners governed the North—it was a matter of far greater moment that the reins of government should not be held by abolitionists. In Massachusetts, where every member of the Legislature was a Know Nothing, the action of the State had in such hands been ultra anti Southern. We of the South had, therefore, nothing to gain by seeking to have America governed by such Americans. So far as we could by any judicious action cut off immigration to the North, we should be prepared through our Representative to do it. In regard to the Catholics, Mr. Boyce thought it unwise to organize a party against them; and urged, instead, that the matter should be left to our efficient Protestant clergy, the laity aiding them by material resources. Mr. B. objected, lastly, to the secret machinery of the Know Nothings, as unnecessary at the South, and of dangerous tendency."

## VERMONT ELECTION.

Burlington, Sept. 5.—Boyce, dem. re-elected by a handsome majority for Governor; also hold fusion with the State ticket. The Know Nothing republican party no doubt, will carry the Legislature. The election was very spirited, and a large vote was cast.

## KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Louisville, August 27.  
The official majority for Morehead for Governor, is 4,403.

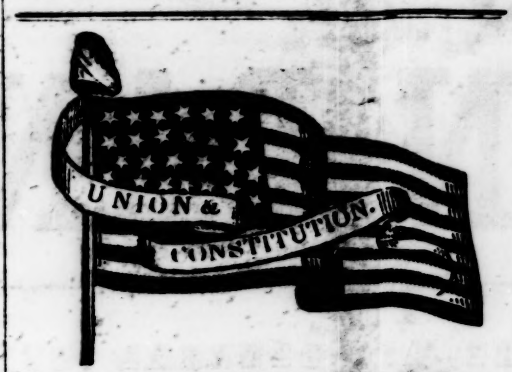
There is a disease prevailing at Newbern, N. C., resembling the small pox, but which the town authorities deny being small pox. It is, however, creating sensation in the neighboring towns, who are passing ordinances of non-intercourse with the Newbernians.

Greensborough Patriot.

Hogs in Kentucky.—According to returns to the auditor of Kentucky, there are in that State, this year, 1,440,266 hogs over six months old, against 1,682,244 last year. This decrease in number is attributed to the short crop of corn last year, which compelled many to kill that otherwise would have kept them a year longer. The quantity of pork raised in the State the present season, however will undoubtedly exceed that of last year.

A Slave of General Washington.—According to a writer in Rochester American, a colored man named Richard Snapp, formerly a slave of Washington, is now living with his sixth wife at Urbana, Ohio, at the good old age of one hundred and eight years, who has in his possession the original papers giving him his freedom, in General Washington's own hand writing. He owns about one hundred acres of land, bought with money given him by his illustrious master.

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.



In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Sept. 11, 1855.  
SALISBURY.

Mr. H. HOGAN HELPER, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

Messrs. RAYNER and BARRINGER.—It is well remembered that during the late congressional canvass in this State, Mr. RAYNER, a bigoted seceder in the cause of religious intolerance in bargaining for the Roman Catholic vote. The terms were, I elected, President Pierce would give a place in his cabinet to a member of the Catholic Church. To substantiate this base calumny upon the Democratic party and upon a better man than Kenneth Rayner the arch Demagogue of North Carolina he (Rayner) cites the authority of Hon. D. M. Barringer, former Minister to Spain.—Mr. Rayner asserts that Mr. Barringer told him that the Pope's nuncio at Madrid told him, that if elected, Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania, a Catholic, would be appointed to a seat in the cabinet. Mr. Barringer comes out in a lengthy letter denying saying any such thing. The way he says Kenneth over the knuckles is a caution to men to tell the truth when quoting authority. We shall publish Mr. B's letter entire in our next.

Rev. ADAM GILCHRIST, lately elected to the chair of *Belles Lettres* at Davidson College, has declined the acceptance of the trust. This institution is now among the best endowed colleges in the South; and, ere long, we hope, will rank among the first of the institutions of learning in the country. It has labored under manifold disadvantages ever since its foundation, from pecuniary embarrassment and others, such as, under which, no institution could prosper. It now bids fair to increase in usefulness, and to be an honor to Western Carolina.

## THIEVES.

This seems to be a wonderfully thriving year. We scarcely open an exchange but we see flaming advertisements offering rewards from the largest to the most diminutive amount, for such and such a one, of such and such a height and age and color &c. Even our own "respectable burglar" is now teeming with posters announcing that such and such things have been stolen, and if the said thief is caught he will be "dealt with as the law directs." It is really humiliating to see the amount of roguery now in our midst, a man's purse or other valuables are scarcely safe in his own pocket. Would that there was placed "in every honest hand a whip, To lash the rascals naked through the land."

## IN PRESS.

ELLEN NORWAY, or, the *Adventures of an Orphan*, by EMERSON BENNETT, author of "Clara Moreland," "Viola," "the forged Will," "Pioneer's Daughter," "Bride of the Wilderness," "Kate Clarendon," "Heiress of Bellefonte," "Waldie Warren," etc., complete in one large volume, cloth, price Seventy-Five Cents; or in paper cover for Fifty Cents.

THE DESERTED WIFE, by Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth. Mr. Peterson has sent us a few of the proof sheets of this work. In glancing over them we formed a favorable opinion of its tendencies. The authoress stands among the foremost of female writers in America.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

A commendable spirit is exhibited by the citizens, of a large number of towns and villages in this State, in procuring aid for the sufferers by yellow fever in the ill-fated cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. The latest accounts from these places are awfully distressing. The most heart rending sight we can imagine was a scramble for coffins on the arrival of a boat at Norfolk from Baltimore, and many, very many were compelled to lay their dead uncoffined in the ground! Some are permitted to rot in the sun—no body can be found to consign them to a grave.

In many cases whole families are swept away by the pestilence; in others, the head of the family has been cut down and a helpless family thrown dependant upon an uncharitable world. None are spared, the rich, the poor, the high, the low, all are reckoned among the victims of an insatiable disease that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September has been received. Subscribe if you want a good work. Price \$3. Address, Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square New York.

## TALL CORN.

S. B. Jennings, Esq., of this town, sent us a corn stalk last week that measured 14 feet 10 inches clear of the root.

Mr. John W. Lewis, of this place, exhibited a stock from his Dan River farm 16 feet high. He also gave us a stock bearing five ears of

good size—and the whole producing (from one grain.) 2590 grains.

Our friend Conklin, who drives the Stage from Milton to Roxborough, solemnly declares that he saw a corn stalk recently in Person county, (raised in "Shiloh Rag.") Thirty five feet high. When we consider that Mr. Reade lives in Person, it is not at all strange that corn should run to such a length.—*Milton Chronicle.*

That's a whopper! we mean the stock is.

## A VISIT TO THE GRAVE-YARD.

This subject is replete with mournful interest. The dingy wall around seemed to inspire me with feelings of reverential awe, the iron gate, through which unnumbered coffins have been borne, as it creaked upon its rusty hinges awakened in my heart indescribable feelings. The church on the hill, lately erected upon the site of one where a pastor for more than a half century proclaimed glad tidings of great joy and peace and good will to all men, all these taken in connexion awaken an earnest and reverential feeling in the visitor to the land of the dead. I opened the iron gate, it creaked upon its hinges, I entered; yonder stands a large marble tablet, this designates the home of a rich man, a few feet farther and another is seen, but it is not of marble, it is a board, but on both is inscribed these words "Here lies." The body lies here but the soul, the never dying soul, where is it? Perhaps like the rich man and Lazarus is the destiny of these. Here is a grave which denotes that he that is therein was one of mankind, the tablet says, "Aged 25." On the stone his many virtues are inscribed, as on all the others beside. Here is the grave of the infant, the pride of a doting Father and Mother; but all close by its side, nearly touching, lies this infant's sister aged five, and it an infant too! How heavy must have been the stroke that snatched these lovely buds from their parent stem.

"They softly lie and sweetly sleep Low in the ground." I looked around me, I saw fresh mounds that had never been wet by falling rain, they were made but a few days ago; also, some appeared to have been made a hundred years ago, but no stone to mark the spot, only a sunken hole in the ground. There was another over which the rosebush hung and in bloom. The occupant of that grave, tho' dead, was unforgetten. I thought it would be pleasant to lie knowing that I would be thought of "perhaps with a tear."

But all here lies one who was the companion of my childhood, he was a noble boy, but alas! at an evil hour, the temper came, he fell! The bowl sparkling with the Devil's draught, the liquid fire, laid him here and that too in the bloom and gayety of impetuous youth. The marble tho' silent, says, "Aged 19." Then came floating back to my memory, as if exhumed from the buried past, vividly and forcibly, the pleasant hours I had spent with the gay youth, possessed of all the ennobling qualities of man, his countenance the type of honorable motive, his eyes sparkling with genius, had he but lived he would have stood within the Pantheon of names immortal on earth; he was born "the applause of listening senates to command." But alas how soon was the fire of his genius quenched! and that by the debasing, demoralizing instrument of the Devil's own!

Further on was the neat head-stone of another of my bosom companions. I saw him die, I closed his eyes. I dropped a tear and passed on, but the cold stone contains the solemn warning, one to which I could not shut my ears, "you too must die."

Saddened at the many monuments looming up before me I hastened out of the yard, I shut the gate with a clash which seemed to reverberate long after the bells loomed up between it and I. BEN. BENTON.

## From the South Side Democrat.

Progress of the Fever in Norfolk & Portsmouth.  
The Car of Death—Forty-five Burials—Three in one Box—New Panic—Scene in Potter's Field—W. E. Cunningham dead—City Jailor dead—Dalton Wheeler very low—A few of the Deaths—Forty buried to day.

NORFOLK, Sept. 3—5 P. M.

Until a late hour of the night the dismal car of death was heard rattling over the pavement, bearing its unfortunate occupants to Potter's Field. The burials yesterday, from sunrise to 12 o'clock at night, at least 45—and it was found impossible, with the limited conveyances at hand, to dispose of them before the hour above mentioned. As it was, many poor victims had to go under the ground boxed but uncoffined, owing to the scarcity of coffins, which, in many instances, two and three were laid side by side together in a coarse box hastily constructed for the purpose, and so interred, like a common case of merchandise! These sad scenes, and the large mortality, have struck a new panic in the few people remaining, and this morning over one hundred persons left the city. It is supposed that numbers of others will follow, and that by the close of the week our present small population will be diminished by at least five or six hundred. And, in fact, we cannot blame the people—those who are not bound here by ties of duty and honor—from flying from this horrible depot of disease and death!

It requires a greater amount of moral courage to remain from day to day, and face the invisible destroyer who attacks in so many insidious and protean forms, than to hear the shock of twenty pitched battles, if any one wishes to see the picture of "destruction and death" in its most sorrowful form, let him take a walk to our Potter's field any morning before seven o'clock. He will then see numbers of coffins scattered promiscuously on the ground, emitting a most horrible effluvia, left there the previous night for interment the next morning. Sometimes these shells of mortality, for the want of a sufficient number of grave diggers, are left rotting and stinking in the sun during the greater part of the day.

Among the deaths to day we regret to announce that of Wm. E. Cunningham, Esq., editor of the Beacon, and W. K. Stores, City Jailor. Dalton Wheeler, a prominent officer of the Howard Association, is very low; Rev. Mr. Jones, of the colored African Church, was taken down last night; W. P. Barnham and son are very sick; E. Summers has seven sick in his family, he is the only one up; three died at the jail yesterday.

We note below a few (not all by any means) of the latest deaths:—Lydia Morse; Miss Sarah Freeman, daughter of Capt. Freeman; Mr. Whitelurst, Princess Ann road; two sons of Mr. Boothby; wife of Wm. Johnson; wife of Richard Dove, dec'd; Mr. Hallett, of the firm of Dixon & Hallett; a number of negroes, &c., altogether about forty, will be buried to day. It is found almost impossible to get all their names. Richard Gatewood, junior editor of the Beacon, was attacked with the fever this morning. The weather is hot and oppressive.

Among those sick in Portsmouth, are Richard Williams, (master navy yard) and daughter, Miss M. C. Manning, Mrs. John A. Foreman, and Mr. Robert Tatem.

Mrs. Wilson's family are peculiarly afflicted; her husband has died of the fever and she has lost her cook.

This afternoon the physicians in visiting her house, found Mrs. Wilson ill in one room; two daughters sick in another, and one about fourteen years old dying in another room, and her servants, two in number, sick in the kitchen, with no one on the lot to hand them a glass of water. A more heart-rending scene has never been witnessed. A young man was immediately procured to remain with them temporarily, until a suitable nurse could be had. In a short time one was found who, for \$12 per week consented to attend upon the deeply afflicted family. This is a specimen of scenes transpiring in our unfortunate city every day.

I really think that there have been near four hundred deaths in Portsmouth up to this time. Consider the number of widows and orphans to be cared for. There are now three or four hundred sick in town, to say nothing of the convalescent cases. And besides, (with the exception of a few noble spirits, who have remained to look after the interest of the community,) all the rich and well have fled, and the population we now have are all poor and necessitous. In many cases we have to pay as high as three dollars a day for nurses, and the regular price is \$10 per week. When you look at this picture you may form some idea of our expenditures. My own opinion is that the ordinary expenses each day amounts to the large sum of \$800. I do not include in this the burying of the dead; this will have to be paid hereafter.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of yesterday learns that in Norfolk many bodies were buried without coffins, only two feet below the surface of the earth. It also says that Dr. Collins, President of the Seaboard Road, was taken down with the fever on Sunday night. Mr. Allen, conductor on the same road, was still alive, but not expected to live half an hour when the cars left Portsmouth Monday morning.

Our acknowledgements are due, Mr. J. F. Simmons, for the following telegraphic dispatch.

WELLS, Sept. 5th, 1855.

Banks and Thackston:—Mayor Fiske is not dead, but better. There is no abatement. Seven deaths in Portsmouth this morning before 7 o'clock.

Washington City, Sept. 4.—The committee of citizens from Norfolk waited on the President to-day, to obtain Fort Monroe for a refuge for the remaining citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth. They were courteously received, and a Cabinet meeting is being held to night to consider the subject.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NORFOLK DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In response to the Norfolk committee, the President, after consultation with the Cabinet, caused an order to be issued to the commandant at the Gosport Navy Yard, giving him direction to advance a month's pay to the employees who wish to leave Portsmouth, and close the Yard if necessary; at the same time, directing the commandants of other yards to employ refugees. It is probable other suggestions will be made by the Executive to day. The President assigned as reasons for being

compelled to decline the committee's request, that there was no suitable place to remove the troops and occupants, who number about 1500 in all, and time was required for preparation and removal. He said the subject of relief was the principal cause of his early return from the Virginia Springs.

## Several cabinet meetings had been held to consider the subject.

The President gave the committee on behalf of the Cabinet, \$353 and stating that his own private purse was at their disposal.

## Terrible Casualty on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

There occurred, on the 29th ult., another scene of railroad disaster, which was accompanied by dreadful loss of life and limb.

It appears that the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way until they got about a mile above Burlington. (N. J.) when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward bound train then attempted to back on to a siding to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Harkin, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindmost car, knocked down; and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. This collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up, and dragging after it the emigrant car, which was smashed to pieces. The major part of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or seriously injured.

The scene that ensued baffles all description. The consternation was so great, that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed, and about forty more shockingly wounded. Some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains of the dead were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities of Burlington. The spectacle at the Town Hall was of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the entire of the room. When we left, the Coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the case. Almost every house in Burlington contained one or more of the sufferers by this terrible catastrophe. During the entire day this usually quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

Four of the cars were mashed to pieces. In some cases the mutilation was horrible. One man had his arm torn off in a fearful manner. Another had an arm also torn off and thrown some distance up the embankment, and his legs separated from his body, his heart and viscera strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the snow, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off, another had his thighs broken. Several others had arms broken and were lacerated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

We present below the statement of D. E. Gavitt, Esq., editor of the United States Magazine, who was on the train from New York, and who remained on the ground during the day, assisting in the melancholy duty of extricating the bodies of the dead and wounded from the ruins. It was written for the Philadelphia Bulletin after Mr. G. arrived in the city from the scene of the disaster:

UNITED STATES HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.  
Gentlemen of the Evening Bulletin:—Having left New York yesterday morning in the eight o'clock, a. m., train, and being one of the first to witness the effects of the appalling and heart-rending disaster that occurred near Burlington, at your request, I will attempt to give a brief description of the dreadful scene, and endeavor to aid in the investigations that are already taking place to rest the awful responsibility of the cause of the accident on whom it "justly belongs."

Our train, that is the one that was coming South, which was before the accident a little behind time, was detained about fifteen minutes at Princeton, by a "hot axle box;" the conductor, on our arrival at Bordentown, used the utmost diligence, and the change of locomotives was made with dispatch, and we were under way again in the shortest space of time. Just before arriving at Burlington, I was startled with two loud and sharp blows of the steam whistle, which, as I knew to be the signal to break up, considerably startled me, as at the time we were under full headway.

The moment the train stopped I was out, and about one hundred yards ahead of us observed the dreadful wreck. Thinking, of course, assistance might be wanted, as from appearances, even at that distance, the conclusions were that many must be seriously injured, I hastened forward. But oh, my God! I was in no wise prepared to witness the execrable spectacle that was immediately presented. Men, women and children, large and small pieces of iron and other metals, wood, and the other materials of which the cars were composed, were smashed into one grand conglomerate mass. Mangled forms of men and women presented themselves on every side; and even if one could command his feelings sufficiently to get to work, he would hardly know where to begin, from the urgent calls on every side. On my arrival the scene, the parties who were unhurt and the least injured, were crawling up the bank. One of the first objects that attracted was the body of Mr. Howard, cut completely in two, each leg and the trunk being some distance from each other. Those who were injured, with a number of passengers, who, like myself, had come up from the other train, set to work with a will, and in less than half an hour

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the bodies of most of the wounded, dying and dead, were placed on the bank on either side of the road. Three or four died while lying here, and some without speaking or recovering consciousness after being removed from the wreck.

Round among the mass could be heard the sobs and wailings of those who had just recognized a dear friend or relative among the mangled bodies—a wife over a husband, a daughter over a mother, or vice versa. Some ladies were almost frantic with excitement and distress, and were rapidly running in every direction in search of lost friends. As soon as possible a freight train was backed up from Burlington, and with such conveniences of seats, doors, &c., as we could procure from the wreck, we set to work to remove the bodies of the dead and those severely injured (the latter first) to Burlington. As I left to aid the wounded on this train, my observations were mostly in Burlington after this time. The hotels and many private houses were at once thrown open for the reception of the wounded—the citizens and ladies especially turned out in immense numbers to render assistance; at one time there were over twenty ladies in the hall of one of the hotels making bandages for the physicians, who were already in attendance. The French Consul, Baron St. Andre, was still living and suffering the most intense agony. Some friend or relative was with others, endeavoring, by every means, to alleviate his distress, but he expired in about an hour after his removal.

In the same room by Mr. Lukens, of our city, whose grounds were terrible—at one time it took five or six men to hold him on the settee, although he was perfectly unconscious at the time. I had observed him when first taken from the ruins; his face was as black as my hat, and I had given him up for dead, but the motion of the cars appeared to revive his respiration. Although the physician decided he was beyond human aid, still he was alive at last accounts. Another of the severely injured was my friend, the Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, of New York. I recognized him when brought up to Burlington in a wagon; I had him at once conveyed to a room, and after giving him a stimulant and getting him on the bed, he appeared to revive considerably. I will never forget the fortune displayed by Mr. Maclay; although severely wounded in the back of his head, considerably crushed in his side and chest, and his legs cut and bruised. After being temporarily relieved, he requested those around him to aid others who were more injured, and in fact displayed the most noble and manly traits throughout.

As your reports have been already full in regard to names, etc., it would be superfluous for me to reiterate them here. One of the most horrid spectacles was in a small room, next above the telegraph office, where nine of the bodies were placed side by side, after being removed from the car. Oh! that I may never again witness a parallel to these awful scenes of yesterday. Among those active in their exertions to alleviate the distress, was Bishop Doane; if we under stood him rightly, a party of ladies had left a friend's house to take the unfortunate train; two had been brought back injured, and the other, Mrs. Prescott, was missing; he was using every effort to gain some tidings of her, and I find by the reports this morning, that his worst fears were confirmed, and that she is among the slaughtered victims. One of the most providential escapes that came within my knowledge, was that of a gentleman, his wife and two infant children, from this city. The car they were in was one of the worst mangled up; but strange to relate, although the seats actually dropped in pieces as they arose from them, and several others, almost immediately beside them, were killed or mortally wounded, the whole family escaped with scarcely a scratch.

In summing up the cause of this truly lamentable affair, I can only come to the conclusion that from all the facts as presented on the spot, the great cause of blame must rest on the shoulders of the conductor of the up train. His leaving Burlington within ten minutes of the time, and the train having the right of way, was a piece of rashness reprehensible in the extreme. Again, the rate that the train was being backed was decidedly wrong. Of course the engineer must have been terribly excited when he saw the danger from collision with the down train, and perhaps from his speed in backing, my life was preserved; but still the principle was wrong. Again, there was no warning given at the cross road, and Dr. Hunkin having observed the train pass a few moments before, thought all safe. By the way, the bodies of his horses, one of which was on each side of the track, was the cause of throwing the train off the track.

My mind has not recovered from the awful scenes and excitement, and you must therefore excuse the imperfections in this hasty statement. Yours truly, D. E. GAVIT.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We had a conversation this morning with the Rev. John McDermott, a Catholic clergyman, who informs us that he was in the car at the time of the disaster. Himself and two friends were sitting near the end of the car nearest the engine. The car was well filled with passengers.

He states that the cars were going at a rapid rate when the crash took place; he found himself thrown violently out of his seat and dragged along with the wreck for some distance, being upon his head at times, and again upon his feet.

Of the occupants of this car none escaped unhurt, except our informant and his two friends, who got off with trifling injuries. Several who were in the car were killed outright, and others were dreadfully mutilated. Mr. McDermott says it was the most appalling sight he ever witnessed. There were some exceptions to the humanity displayed by the people of the vicinity. Mr. McD.

says there were persons standing looking on, who refused to render any assistance, and even refused to get water for the wounded, saying "it was the company's business to attend to it." Such instances of brutality were rare.

We saw Bishop Doane, who arrived in the city this morning. He informed us that none of the wounded had died to day. Mrs. Boyce, he says, lies in a very precarious condition. Miss Ellen Boyce is dead.

The Mr. Ingersoll who was killed was George R. Ingersoll, son of Lieut. Harry Ingersoll. The deceased was but nineteen years of age. He was travelling in company with Mrs. Clement Barclay at the time of the calamity. The body of Mr. I. was brought to the city this morning. He died at Mr. Becker's at Burlington, formerly the seat of Joseph Bonaparte.

Among the wounded who came to the city this morning were Messrs. Benjamin Harry, of Conshohocken, and Mr. Clark, of Chester county.

The company had carriages in waiting for the purpose of conveying the wounded to their homes on their arrival in the city.

Our devil, who pays special attention to a young lady up town, without making any decided advances, was returning with her from meeting the other night, when she sweetly said—

"I fear I shall never go to heaven."

"Why?" said our type.

"Because," she replied, "I love a devil so well."

COULDN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE. A tender got hold of a green persimmon, which (before they are ripe) is very bitter and piquetous. He took the persimmon outside the garden wall, and commenced upon it by seizing a generous mouthful of the fruit, which appeared to be in a state to fizzle his lips and tongue most provokingly.

How do you like it? Enquired the owner of the garden, who had been watching him.

The saliva was oozing from the corner of the fellow's mouth, and he was able only to reply:

"How do I look Nabor? Am I wisin' or singin'?"

"We thank thee, O Lord," said a preacher, "that thou hast made man in thine own likeness, endowed with faculties to praise and love thee; and that thou hast made woman like unto man—with a little variation."

"Thank God for that little variation," shouted a middle aged deacon. "Let us all be thankful!"

#### COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market, Sept. 11, 1855	
(Corrected Weekly, by W. J. Mills)	
Apples, (dried) 62 a 8	Nails, 64 a 7
Bacon, 9 a 9 1/2	Ons, 25 a 30
Coffee, 7 a 9	Peas, 12 a 14
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 45	Butter, 12 a 15
Sweet do, 75	Iron, 4 a 5
Sugar brown, 8 a 10	Tallow, 12 a
Do. Java, 12 a	Wheat, \$1 a 60
Gutten Yarn, 75 a 80	Molasses, 45 a 60
Salt per sack \$23 a 40	Eggs, 64 a 8
Flour, 10 a 12	Lard, 9 a 10
Feathers, 35 a 37 1/2	Peas, 90 a 1
Chickens per doz. \$12 a 14	Corn Meal 50 a 60
Beeswax, 18 a 20	Wool, 25 a 30
Whiskey, 50 a 60	

CHARLOTTE MARKET, August 28, 1855.  
CORN—74 a 94; Bugging 20; Corn, 60 a 65; Flour per 50 lb. 64; Oats 30 a 35; Potatoes 10 a 10 1/2; Beans, 10 a 10 1/2; Butter 15 a 20; Beef 20 a 25; Candles, tallow 25; Adamantine 45; Sperma 50; Eggs 12; Lard 10 1/2; Meat per bushel 60; Peas, 7 a 7 1/2; Wood 27 a 28; Chickens 15; Nail, 5 a 6; Iron 4 a 5; Coffee 12 a 14; Sugar Brown 5 a 6; Lard 11; Molasses Orleans 40 a 50; West India 35; Salt 25 a 30.

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Sept. 3, 1855.  
BACON—12 a 13  
BEESWAX—24 a 25  
CANDLES—18 a 20  
Adamantine 25 a 30  
Sperma 50 a  
COFFEE—12 a 13  
Lard, 10 a 11  
St. Domingo 00 a 00  
COTTON—Fair to good all  
Ordinary, 10 a 10 1/2  
DOMESTIC GOODS—Bro Sheetin 74 a 8  
Cotton 00 a 10  
FEATHERS—35 a 40  
FLOUR—Family, \$3 a 40  
Superior 75 a 80  
Fine, 75 a 80  
Scratch'd 75 a 80  
CORN, 90  
Wheat, 150 a 00  
Oats, 40 a  
Peas, 60  
Rye, 80 a  
IRON—Sve'd co. bar, a 51  
Ditto, wide, 6 a 6 1/2  
English, 44 a  
LARD—11 a 12 1/2  
LEAD—8 a

WILMINGTON MARKET, August 31, '55.  
BACON—12 a 15  
Hams—11 a 14  
Middlings 11 a 14  
Shoulders 11 a 13  
Hog round 12 a 14  
LARD, N.C.—13 a 14  
BUTTER—24 a 25  
CHICKENS—16 a 40  
TURKEYS 125 a 130  
SALT—Alum p/bu 50 a 00  
Liv'poul s. ground 135 a 140  
do. fine 170 a 00  
SUGARS—Porto Rico 64 a 8  
N. Orleans 5 a 7  
Muscovado 5 a 7  
Leaf & cru. 9 a 11  
Clarendon 74 a 9  
Grain'd 74 a 9  
TALLOW—12 a 14  
BEESWAX, 24 a 25  
PEANUTS 150 a 133  
POTATOES 10 a 11  
EGGS, per doz. 22 a 25  
CORN, 100 a 00

Job Work done here. IN NEAT ORDER.

#### A MODEL SIGN BOARD.

The following was put upon the door of a house occupied by a father and son. The former was a blacksmith and publican, the latter a barber:

"Barnes and sun blacksmith and barbers, work done here, horse-shoeing and shaving and have curled bleeding teeth drawing and other for every world, all sorts of spiritus lickens akording to the late countmait treaty. Take natis my wife keeps skool, and alote teaches reading and riting and al the hother larned langwies and has assistants requir'd to teach horitory sowin and mathematix and hother fashunable divursions."

You had better ask for manners than money, said a fully dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had asked for alms.

I asked for what I thought you had the most of, was the boy's reply.

ONE OF THE SAGES.—A young man from the country came to the city to see his intended wife, and for a long time could think of nothing to say. At last, a great snow falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would be all mtridone.

"Well," said she, kindly taking him by the hand, "I'll take care of you."

#### MARRIAGES.

In this town this morning, by Rev. A. Baker, Mr. GILES E. MUMFORD, of Mockville and Miss MARY B. DAVIS, daughter of D. A. Davis, Esq., of this town.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City-made Gent's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brogans for Plantation use. Childrens Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15-4f.

#### SANTA ANNA

Abdicated! UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Read-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general,

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE. MERCHANT TAILORS. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-4y.

#### A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, just receiving by JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-4y.

WM. R. BRAILSFORD, Commission Merchant AND AGENT FOR Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y.

PRESERVATION BETTER THAN Extraction!!

DR. W. F. BASON, (regular in both Medicine & Dental Surgery) DENTIST

NOW on his Tenth Annual visit through W. N. Carolina, begs to say that he will attend all calls through friends or P. Office at SALISBURY, N. C., during the continuance of this notice.

N. B. Having every facility, and competent assistants, none need suffer with, or despair of THE "I" who apply in time. Office hours from 8 to 5. September, 11. 15-4f.

#### \$50 REWARD!

MY blacksmith NELSON ran away, on the 6th of July, from my plantation in the Jersey Settlement, near the Yadkin river, and in Davidson County.

Said Negro is about 35 years of age, of a yellow complexion, in height about 5 feet 10 inches, steps long and walking rather quick in speaking, cheek bones rather high, a round black eye, that has the appearance of near-sightedness, which is not the case. Generally well dressed, hair curly, has a small scar on his breast where a needle was cut out.

He may attempt to pass off as a free man, or in company with some white person, or free negro. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, or commitment to some jail, so that I can get him. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1855. 15-4t.

#### Land For Sale!!

A DESIRABLE tract of land known as the RAMSAY TRACT, belonging to the heirs (who are of age) of Samuel Barr, dec'd, lying on the waters of Back Creek, and adjoining the lands of David Upright, Wm. Posten, Col. A. M. Goodman and others; containing about

#### 150 Acres;

some 50 of which is now under a successful state of cultivation. Said tract has on it a small, but good meadow, a fine spring and an eligible sight for building. Also, adjoining the above tract, a lot of 26 acres 15 of which are under cultivation. I offer said land for sale on reasonable terms, with bond and approved security. Those wishing further information can address the subscriber at Mt. Uila, Rowan Co., or call at his residence half a mile east of said Post Office. RICHARD R. BARR. Mount Uila, Aug. 31st, 1855. 14-4

Please look at This.

If there is any person in Salisbury wanting an experienced Book-keeper or Salesman, from Western North Carolina, he will please make it known through the Editor of the Salisbury "Watchman." Aug. 28th, 1855. 3-14.

Blank Deeds for Sale AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

#### Land For Sale!!

LYING near the Mockville and Salisbury road, five miles this side of Mockville, the tract containing

Ninety one acres; about 30 or 35 acres are cleared, 4 or 5 of which is first rate meadow. There is a good House, Kitchen, Smoke house and Barn; plenty of good spring water. It is an excellent stand for a Blacksmith shop. Call on the Subscriber. THOS. T. MAXWELL. Salisbury, Sep. 4, 1855. 14-4t.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row. Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 14-4.

Shoe Your Negroes.

A LARGE supply of heavy Negro shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD. Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. 14-4.

PLEASE NOTICE THIS.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of at very low terms.

HORACE H. BEARD. Salisbury, Aug. 29th, 1855. 3-14.

#### TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, offer the building of a large Brick Church to contract for, to be located 10 1/2 miles South from Salisbury, on the old Organ Church lot. The edifice to be 60 feet wide by 80 feet long, and about 22 feet high; to have five entrance doors, three on the front side and one at each end; the pulpit to be built on one side, and a gallery on the opposite side, in front of it. Contractors will please to call on P. A. Sifferd, to examine the plan and specifications for said building. Private bids will be received by any one of the commissioners until Saturday the 6th of October next, when there will be a meeting on the Church ground, to close the biddings and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder.

P. A. SIFFERD, C. A. HEILIG, J. S. GRAEBER, D. EDLEMAN, P. N. HEILIG. Rowan, Co. N. C., Sept. 3, 1855. 14-4t.

#### SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 58—19 increase on the session before. Not a death has occurred among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much in the respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session.

Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.

Terms will continue as heretofore, viz: Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, \$67 50 Music on Piano, 20 00 Use of Instrument, 2 50 Guitar, 10 00 Pencil drawing or water color painting, 30 00 Oil painting, 20 00 French language, 10 00 Latin and Greek with other studies, 5 00 For day pupils the prices will vary from \$8 to \$5.

For fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each. Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.

Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is to be paid before the time of entrance. JESSE RANKIN. August, 1855. 5-14

W. N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward as count.

#### LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury N. C. August 31, 1855.

A. E. Alexander. B. Mrs. M. Benson, R. H. Blount, James W. Bailey 2, H. Beels, E. Brandon, W. P. Burke, N. C. Brown, C. H. Bernheim, W. B. Beard, Elam Beard, Mrs. R. Beatty, 2. C. J. M. Cleland, 2. B. Y. Cobb, T. Carter, 2. Josiah Cheeks, J. M. Crader, J. H. Cross, J. H. Conner, D. H. Carzine, W. H. Conner. D. Candy Dabey, 2. J. Dougherty. F. John Fesperman, P. A. Fisher, W. R. Fraly.

J. S. Graber, Col. Goodman, Miss Jane Griffin, Joseph G. Green, Miss Rachel C. Green, Peas Gallahie, Miss F. Gregory, T. J. Glover, Mary R. Gardner, E. L. Gaybord, 2. Rev. Eli Grimes.

H. Owen Holmes, Rev. B. Hall, J. S. Hitchins, 3. Mrs. R. A. Hudson, W. C. Huggins, Miss C. House, W. J. Humphreys, B. C. Hall, Herriot & Holmes. J. J. N. Johnson, N. S. Jones. K. W. L. Kistler, O. Kerns, A. J. Kincaid. R. S. Kridler, B. A. Kitteral, C. Kesler, Peter Kethie.

L. Mrs. Sarah W. Limbaugh, H. Lamb, J. S. Lyrely, S. Leathco, Miss E. Lawrence, Robt. Love, R. Long. M. Miss P. Minor, Miss Mollie McClenand, E. A. Mings, Henry Miller, B. Michaels, J. C. McCaul, Mrs. C. M. C. M. Corquodall, Julia Misenheimer, S. J. Miller, W. C. Miller. P. Julius Pinkston, T. Pearson, J. E. Pankes, Mrs. E. Porter, J. H. Parker, E. C. Phillips, J. C. Palmer, Mrs. E. Payne, W. W. Pang, J. S. Plummer.

R. E. Rice, Miss J. C. Redwine, R. S. Ryder, J. C. Raby, Asa Riblin. S. Julia Smith, (a colored woman) George Smith, 2. J. D. Shonks, V. Striwall, C. Setser, E. Sherrell, 2. J. B. Shorwood, Lydia Swink, E. Shepard, John Sides, J. F. Shaffer, A. H. Smith, 2. J. H. Stewart, O. Swink. T. Elizabeth Tanner, N. Thomason, Peter Trexler, 2. John or Thomas Todd, M. Tucker, Jacob Trexler, Harriet S. Thomason, R. Thomason, S. S. Trot.

V. M. M. Valentine, Lafayette Vaneaton, R. Valentine. W. James Watson, G. H. Waller, R. P. White, R. Whiff, H. W. Watson, W. F. Watson, Ann E. Wood, Miss M. S. Wood, Ann Walker, J. Williams, 2. D. F. Watson, Dr. C. Wood, Watts Tomlein & Co., G. A. Waller. JOHN A. WEIRMAN, P. M.

#### WHEAT MARKET SPRINGS' MILLS.

I WISH to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat for which I will pay the highest cash price. Charlotte from its facilities of transportation is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the very highest figure on it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country. LEROY SPRINGS. Ch-rlotte, June 15, 1855. 3-4.

TO THE PATRONS OF PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the articles, but we need not say that the compound is a miserable filthy production and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations do it in such a secret manner that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

#### STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL.

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit; thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put in a new style of panel bottle with the words

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, blown in the glass. We have discontinued the use of the 37 1/2 cent bottle and now put up only four sizes viz: 12 1/2, 25, 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone for the Box labels specifying the contents of the box and by whom manufactured &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet, of directions and certificates a very beautifully finished presentation on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis the original inventor of the P. in Killer. The bottle labels and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis which it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

We have been to this expense that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturer and Proprietors.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.

July 27, 1855. 9-1y.

PETER W. HINTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, TOWN POINT, NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C. CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co. N. C. J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. Wm. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. August 16, 1855. 12-1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX.

NEUFFER & HENDRIX, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally, CHARLESTON, S. C.

August, 9, 1855. 11-1y.

Plantation For Sale.

THE undersigned offers a valuable Plantation, lying six miles West of Salisbury, for sale on good terms to any one desirous of purchasing. The tract contains

175 Acres,

and is well watered and improved, having a good dwelling and out buildings—the barn new and well constructed. It is a first rate stand for a blacksmith, and there is a shop with all necessary tools on the premises.

The plantation is in good order, and has ten acres of as good meadow as can be found in this country. Persons wishing to purchase must call soon, or they will lose a bargain. NOSES BROWN. August 16, 1855. 12-4t.

#### TO SHIPPERS.

HUGH L. TINLY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRICK,) Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND General Commission Merchants, No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves, CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE your personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, and all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2 1/2 per cent. commission. We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2 1/2 per cent.

Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia. U. Passalunghi, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia. Mr. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia. P. W. Fuller, Columbia. John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston. Henry Morrison, Agent of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets. J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets. July 13, 1855. 7-6m.

#### \$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d day of July 1855, my

NEGRO MAN SIMON,

about 40 years old, rather a mulatto or Indian colour, about five feet nine inches high, broad chested, rather thin and if excited can hardly



April 27, 1893.